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News
release



REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

L. Richard Guiley, Public Relations Director • National 8-4800
1625 Eye Street, Northwest • Washington 6, D. C.

#138

CHICAGO CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS

EXHIBITION HALL, Conrad Hilton Hotel, also International Amphitheatre / Phone: Harrison 7-1960

JN2353

1960
FOR RELEASE

TUESDAY AMs
JULY 26, 1960

THE TEXT OF THE KEYNOTE ADDRESS TO THE 1960 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION BY REP. WALTER H. JUDD (R-MINN), INTERNATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE, CHICAGO, ILL., THE EVENING OF JULY 25, 1960.

MR. CHAIRMAN, FELLOW REPUBLICANS FELLOW AMERICANS:

As we meet tonight in this Republican National Convention of 1960 I do not believe you want me to indulge in the traditional keynote speech, blaming the other party for everything that is bad, taking credit to ourselves for everything that is good, and promising that if you voters will just elect us to office this fall, we will solve every problem, increase every benefit, expand every existing program, start a whole flock of new ones, give everyone everything he wants--and reduce the national debt at the same time.

The times in which we meet are too serious for that.

The problems we face are too disturbing;

Our country's safety--your safety and mine--are too gravely endangered.

What the American people want to know as they watch us tonight is: which party has the greatest capacity to keep this country safe and sound?

Which party is the most alert to and best understands the powerful forces against us, abroad and at home?

Which party best understands the forces for us, abroad and at home?

Which party has the ablest, the most experienced, the best qualified and the finest men to lead our country through the perilous months and years ahead?

We do not pretend that our party is always right and the Democratic party is always wrong.

We know, as do you who are listening, that both Democrats and Republicans want a strong, free and prosperous America in a peaceful and secure world. The difference between the two parties is not over those good objectives, but over the best way to achieve those good objectives--and keep them.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

4139

Herbert G. Klein
Press Secretary to
Vice President Richard Nixon
Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel
Chicago, Illinois
July 23, 1960

The following is a transcript of the Vice President's press conference,
Washington, D. C., Old Supreme Court Chamber, July 23, 1960.

Q. Mr. Vice President, do you fully endorse the statement by the Governor?

A. The statement of Governor Rockefeller, issued after our meeting last night, is an accurate statement of the agreement that we reached on major issues being considered by the Platform Committee. We met at 7:30 last night in New York, and after discussion lasting 3-1/2 to 4 hours, talked to members of the Platform Committee meeting in Chicago. These telephone conversations lasted for approximately 3 hours, and in those conversations we conveyed those general principles and policies on which we agreed to Mr. Percy and other key members of his staff. And the net result after these conversations was the preparation of, and the approval of, the statement which the Governor issued, at least that part of the statement which indicated the principles and policies on which we had agreed.

Q. Can you tell me when you decided, and for what reasons, to go to see Governor Rockefeller?

A. Yes. Yesterday afternoon I called the Governor on the phone. I told him that I had noted the concern he had expressed with regard to the Republican Platform, and I told him I thought it might be helpful if he and I personally could discuss the Platform and see where we agreed, where we disagreed and what particular principles and policies we felt were essential to incorporate in the Platform. The Governor indicated he very much would like to follow that procedure. I suggested that I would be able to fly to New York and he invited me to dinner, and that is the way this meeting developed.

Q. On the basis of your talk with the Governor last night, have you come to the conclusion that there is no possibility that he would accept the vice presidential nomination on your ticket?

A. Yes.

Q. Then you are no longer considering him at all for that post?

A. Well, I covered that question, as you may recall, in my press conference at Camden some time ago. The Governor has made it clear on several occasions that he did not want to run for Vice President, and he also indicated that one of the reasons he had doubts about the wisdom of his attending the Convention in Chicago was that it might result in pressures developing upon him to run. At my press conference in Camden I indicated that I felt the Governor's wishes on that matter should be respected. Last night we discussed this matter incidentally after we had discussed the Platform situation, and he reiterated his position that while he was going to Chicago, he did not want to be considered for Vice President. I reiterated my position that I would respect his views on that matter at the Convention.

Q. Is there anything implicit in all this talking and agreement that Mr. Rockefeller might discourage or try to persuade his followers to abandon any "Draft Rockefeller" movement for the presidency?

A. No. As a matter of fact, we had no discussions of whether or not Governor Rockefeller's name would be put in nomination for the presidency, and I frankly can't answer that question as of today. That indicates better than anything else I could say the answer to your question. The purpose of this meeting was exactly as I have described it -- to discuss the great over-riding issues confronting the American people and the Republican Party in its Convention, and to attempt to work out agreement on general principles, policies, and convictions which both he and I share. I might say, in that connection, that in the preliminary stage of a campaign for the nomination inevitably there arise in the public mind ideas with regard to how the candidates may disagree on issues which

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July 23, 1960

STATEMENT BY VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON

Governor Rockefeller and I have been in consultation with the Platform Committee since its sessions began. By yesterday, it was apparent that there was general agreement among members of the Committee and between the Governor and myself regarding the basic philosophy to be followed as we go into the 1960 campaign.

Whatever differences that existed between Governor Rockefeller and myself were matters more of specifics than of principle. I felt it in the best interests of both our country and the Republican Party at this critical time in history that it be made clear that we stood firmly together on these important issues.

Therefore, I called Governor Rockefeller and arranged a private meeting last night. The text of the statement released by the Governor defines our area of agreement and provides a guide to our thinking for the consideration of the Platform Committee.

1960

#141

Herbert G. Klein
Press Secretary to
Vice President Richard Nixon
Blackstone Hotel
Chicago, Illinois
July 23, 1960

Formation of Nixon Clubs in every city and key town in the United States by Labor Day is the goal of Nixon Volunteers, an organization of Republicans, Democrats and Independent voters now headquartered in Washington, D. C.

From Nixon Volunteers Headquarters in the Washington Building in downtown Washington, D. C., a staff of young Nixon enthusiasts is directing and coordinating activities of clubs and committees, made up of dedicated supporters of Dick Nixon for President, springing up at the grass roots level throughout the United States.

Its director is Peter M. Flanigan, 37, of New York. He is aided by three associate directors -- Eugene Trumbull, 34, of Minneapolis; Clifton White, 42, of New York; Mrs. Carol Arth, 37, of Los Angeles and Redlands, California and by Edward Harding, 37, of Boston, Assistant Director.

Flanigan said 600 Nixon clubs had programs under way by the opening of the Republican National Convention in Chicago. He said the Nixon Volunteers program is aimed at formation of 5000 clubs.

Most of the 250 college and 350 community clubs now organized are concentrated in 23 states. Many have state committees. Flanigan said organizational activity is being expanded to the remaining 27 states.

The final total also will include organizations of doctors, lawyers, athletes and other special groups for Nixon.

"These clubs will last only until November 8," Flanigan said, "when Dick Nixon will be elected President."

Flanigan said local clubs will be asked to perform the following vital functions to get their candidate's name and record before the voting public:

1. To undertake door-to-door canvassing for votes.
2. To conduct rallies, motorcades and other attention-getting events.
3. To provide Election Day services such as poll watching, transportation, baby sitting and telephoning.

#142

NIXON VOLUNTEERS PRESS ROOM
902A Conrad Hilton Hotel
Harrison "Office" Apt. 201 or 202

CITING - A tremendous upsurge in applications for both club and individual memberships in Nixon Volunteers, an organization including independents and discerning Democrats working for the election of Richard M. Nixon as president, was reported today by Peter M. Flanigan, director of the Volunteers.

"Disillusionment with either the Kennedy-Johnson ticket or the platform adopted by the Democrats at their Los Angeles convention is the principal reason for working for our non-partisan organization", the young New York City independent said.

Flanigan reported there were about 600 Nixon Volunteer clubs, including some 250 on college campuses, when the Democratic convention opened in Los Angeles.

"An amazing thing happened right after that convention", he continued. "We were deluged by calls from Democrats wanting to join Nixon Volunteers or eager to start clubs. These people were shocked and disillusioned by what had happened at Los Angeles."

Flanigan predicted Nixon Volunteers would have 5,000 clubs by Labor Day.

The organization of Nixon Volunteers commenced over a year ago at the purely local level. Independents, discerning Democrats and Republicans who favored Nixon for the Republican nomination and the presidency banded together to form local organizations.

The first heavy wave of support Flanigan said, came immediately following the Nixon-Khrushchev "kitchen" debate at the Moscow Exhibition a year ago.

"People who saw films of this now-famed extemporaneous debate felt Nixon was the kind of man they wanted as president", Flanigan said.

JX2353
1960
H143

Saturday, July 23, 1960

Herbert C. Klein
Press Secretary to Vice President Nixon
Blackstone Hotel
Chicago, Illinois

A variety of campaign techniques -- small as a button and big as a stadium -- will be used by the Nixon Volunteers in a 50-state effort to capture votes for Vice President Nixon in the November 8 election.

Peter M. Flanigan, national director, said officials at Nixon Volunteer headquarters in downtown Washington, D.C., are considering a combination of both tried-and-true and brand new devices to stimulate interest.

Nixon Volunteers is an organization of Republicans, Democrats and Independents to direct and coordinate activities of an expected 5000 Dick Nixon for President Clubs throughout the United States.

Flanigan said many of the techniques used successfully by volunteers in the Eisenhower-Nixon campaigns of 1952 and 1956 would be repeated this year.

These include a celebrity speaker's bureau, film and photograph library, file of research materials and campaign supplies such as buttons, pins, stickers and pamphlets.

The headquarters also is responsible for supplying new Nixon clubs with an initial supply of campaign materials and written advice on how to operate.

Flanigan said some of the new techniques still are under wraps. He did hint that they would involve extensive use of local tie-ins with national telecasts and special demonstrations by young Nixon supporters.

Flanigan said the national group is aiding local clubs in repeating these activities on a community level.

"The Nixon Club movement started at the grass roots level," he said. "We are trying to give it guidance and help it spread."

Headquarters is in the Washington Building, 15th and New York Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C.

1960

#144

Staff Biography
Office of
Vice President Richard Nixon

HERBERT G. KLEIN

In July of 1959, Herbert G. Klein found himself serving as Vice President Nixon's press secretary during the well-remembered trip through the Soviet Union. In July of 1960, Klein rounds up an eventful year with assignments for the Vice President in connection with the Republican National Convention.

Klein joined Mr. Nixon's staff in June of 1959 after being granted a leave of absence from his job as editor of the San Diego Union by James S. Copley, Chairman of the corporation of Copley Press, Inc.

Klein has been Editor of the San Diego Union since January of 1959. He previously served as Executive Editor, Associate Editor and Editorial Page Editor of that newspaper. In addition he has served the 15 Copley newspapers on assignments both in this country and in the Pacific.

He had worked earlier for the San Diego Evening Tribune, the Los Angeles Examiner, and the Alhambra (California) Post Advocate. While working on the latter paper as a reporter, Klein met Nixon when he first ran for Congress in 1946, and has been a personal friend of the Vice President since then.

Born April 1, 1918 in Los Angeles, California, he calls La Jolla, California his home. With his wife, the former Marjorie Galbraith, and their two daughters, Joanne, 14, and Patricia, 11, he now resides in Arlington, Virginia.

Klein was graduated from the University of Southern California in 1940. During World War II he served with the Navy in Public Relations and Communications and holds a commission as a Commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve.

In the 1956 campaign Klein served as Assistant Press Secretary to Nixon and as Press Secretary in the 1958 campaign. He directed the publicity for the Eisenhower-Nixon campaign in Southern California in 1952. He also assisted Nixon in the 1948 congressional campaign.

Klein has been active in civic work and is an Elder in the La Jolla Presbyterian Church.

He has served as Chairman of national committees for Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalism fraternity. He is a member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the National Editorial Writers, and Delta Chi Fraternity.

WILLIAM W. STOVER

For a young fellow vitally interested in politics, William W. Stover steered a direct course to get into action. He went from college to the Navy to the Nixon team and serves as a staff assistant to the Vice President.

"I've always been interested in politics and an admirer of the Vice President since he entered politics (he was my Congressman)," says Stover. "While stationed in Washington in the Navy I did volunteer work in his office and then before my release I talked to him about a job -- and here I am."

"Bill," as he prefers to be called, was born July 6, 1929, in Pomona, California, and grew up in Claremont, California.

He was educated at Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania, receiving his B.A. degree in 1952, and at Stanford University School of Law, taking his law degree in 1955. While at Swarthmore Bill was active in the Young Republican Club. He is a member of the State Bar of California.

When Bill was 19 he got his first taste of national politics by serving as an assistant sergeant at arms at the 1948 Republican National Convention in Philadelphia. "I took the job because it was a good way to get in and see the action close up," recalls Bill. "It was real exciting."

From 1956 until 1959 Bill served in the United States Navy as a legal officer with the rank of lieutenant, stationed at the U. S. Naval Station in Washington. In April of 1959, he joined the Vice President's staff.

Tall, soft-spoken with a crew cut, Bill is a bachelor -- still looking for the "right gal" -- and when he can find the time likes some fast sets of tennis. He also enjoys swimming, and classical music.

July 11, 1960

ROBERT H. FINCH

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"I guess I'm best described as a kind of political animal," says Robert H. Finch, Administrative Assistant to the Vice President. "In fact, I've been active in some kind of politics ever since grammar school days."

The liking for politics comes naturally to "Bob," as he is called by his friends and associates. For at one time his father, Robert L. Finch, was one of the few Republicans serving in an overwhelmingly Democratic state legislature of Arizona.

Sit and chat (between a constant barrage of telephone calls) with Bob in his office (he's there at all kinds of hours) and you'll come out wondering how the man stands the pace. But the young, hard-driving executive seems to thrive on the work load.

Finch joined the Vice President's staff on January 1, 1959. He has been described in the press as a Nixon key man.

He is Senior Partner in the law firm of Finch, Bell, Duitsman and Jekel at Inglewood, California. Formerly he was President of the Palos Verdes Federal Savings and Loan Association which later merged with the Marina Federal Savings and Loan Association, of which he was Chairman of the Board.

Born October 9, 1925 in Tempe, Arizona, Finch now lives at Palos Verdes, California, with his wife, the former Carol Crothers, whom he married in 1946, and their four children: Maureen, Robert Kevin, Priscilla and Cathleen.

In 1943 he enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps, later winning a commission. After his discharge in 1945 he returned to Occidental College and received an A.B. Degree in Political Science and History in 1947. He received an LL.B. from the University of Southern California in 1951.

While at Occidental, Bob organized Young Republican Clubs in twelve other Southern California colleges. He is also author of the official National Committee brochure, "The Republican Party on the Campus," and is past editor of the National Young Republican Federation newspapers.

It is interesting to note that Finch was President of the Student Body at Inglewood High and at Occidental College. He was also President of the Student Bar Association at the University of Southern California.

Bob was recalled to active duty during the Korean War, serving in 1951-52.

Besides participating in numerous civic projects in and around Los Angeles, Finch has been very active in Republican politics. He has served as Vice Chairman, Secretary, and Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Los Angeles County. He has also served as a Committeeman from the 46th Assembly District, as well as a member of the California Republican State Central Committee for the past fourteen years.

Finch was elected a member of the California Delegation to the Republican National Conventions in 1948, 1956 and 1960. He was the Republican nominee for Congress from the 17th Congressional District in 1952 and 1954.

He is a member of Kappa Sigma, Phi Alpha Delta, Blue Key and the President's Associates at Occidental College.

When he can find the time, Bob likes gardening and visiting Civil War battlefields. He is also an avid reader, leaning to history and historical biographies.

LEONARD W. HALL

A sure-fire way to get into politics is to be a "joiner." Take the work of Leonard W. Hall, former Republican National Chairman and the man who has been in charge of the Vice President's activities leading up to the convention.

"When I first started practicing law more than 30 years ago someone advised me to join everything that I could," says Hall. "I did, and got to know so many people and made so many contacts that I was in politics before you could say 'Grand Old Party.'"

Big, jovial, and often called one of the most astute politicians in the country, "Len"--as he's known to his friends and associates -- first met the Vice President when they were both serving in Congress in 1947. They have been intimate friends ever since.

Len was one of the top strategists for General Eisenhower's campaign in 1952. Aboard Mr. Eisenhower's "Look Ahead, Neighbor" campaign train, he coordinated schedules, programs and arrangements and maintained liaison with Republican National Headquarters in Washington.

From April, 1953 until February, 1957, Hall served as Chairman of the Republican National Committee. His was the principal voice that persuaded Ike to run again in 1956.

Born October 2, 1900, in Oyster Bay, Long Island, Hall attended public schools there and received his Bachelor's and Law Degrees from Georgetown University. After graduation he practiced law in New York City and, in 1927, was elected to the New York Assembly.

During the next five years, Hall became a legislative leader in the New York State lower house. When Representative Robert L. Bacon (R.N.Y.) died during his 1938 campaign for reelection, he ran for Bacon's seat. Hall was elected then and in every succeeding Congressional election until Surrogate Judge in Nassau County in 1952.

For several years he was the ranking Republican member of the Select Committee on Small Business and was active in legislative affairs affecting civil aeronautics, regulations of interstate and foreign transportation, communications and related fields.

When Hall left Congress in 1952 he was the third ranking Republican member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees. In the election of November 4, 1952, he defeated his Democrat opponent for Surrogate by better than two to one.

In 1944, Hall became Director of the Speakers Bureau of the Republican National Committee during the first Dewey Presidential campaign. In 1947, he was elected Chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, a post he held until after the election of the Republican 83rd Congress.

For relaxation Len likes trap shooting and hunting, and enjoys working in his carpenter shop in his Oyster Bay home. He also has a real fine singing voice, which, in his words, is "suitable for any occasion."

Hall is married to Gladys Dowsey Carroll, daughter of James Leo Dowsey, a long-time Nassau County Republican leader. Mrs. Hall has two children by a previous marriage.

#148

STANLEY E. McCAFFREY

The General's aide watched a young naval intelligence officer handle first base with ease and agility in a pickup softball game at Kunming, China, during World War II. "You'd better report to the General," he told the fancy fielder after the game, "first thing in the morning."

The General turned out to be Claire L. Chennault, famed "Flying Tiger" and Commanding General of the China Theater, and the first baseman was Stanley E. McCaffrey, a six-foot-two-inch, curly-haired giant who was a star football and baseball player for the University of California at Berkeley before entering service.

"The General assigned me as a liaison officer with his group," McCaffrey recalls, "and, naturally, I played first base for his team. Chennault, then 54, was the pitcher. The assignment lasted for about a month -- good duty while it lasted."

McCaffrey recently joined the Vice President's staff as Executive Assistant. They have been boyhood friends since grammar school days in Whittier, California and have kept in touch since that time.

Born February 26, 1917 in Taft, California, McCaffrey grew up in Whittier where he was President of the Student Body in High School. Despite a rigorous athletic schedule at the University of California, he graduated with Phi Beta Kappa scholastic honors and also served as President of the Student Body there.

"I came 'close' to achieving All-American recognition in football," Stan says, jokingly. "I played behind the great All-American center, Bob Herwig."

All was not softball, however, for McCaffrey in China during the Great War. As liaison officer with Chennault he walked into South Central China with Chinese troops and set up air-ground radio teams to guide the General's planes to targets. On several occasions they were surrounded and had to fight their way out.

As Stan put it: "At times things got a bit sticky." The Chinese soldiers called him, Ma-kerfu, which means: "He who recaptures immediately."

He also set up coast-watcher stations along the China coast to keep tab on subs and Japanese shipping. His group also rescued more than 100 American pilots shot down in the area. For fighting his way out of traps while guiding Chennault's planes to the target, McCaffrey received the Silver Star for gallantry in action, and for the coastal activities he received the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious service.

Since 1948, McCaffrey has been associated with the University of California, and since 1956 has been Vice President of that statewide University, which includes some eight campuses throughout California. He has been extremely active in community and state affairs, having held many positions of responsibility in civic, charitable and state organizations, including such posts as presidency of the Rotary Club of Berkeley, chairmanship of the State of California Veterans Board and membership on The Board of Governors of the Commonwealth Club of California and San Francisco Bay Area Council. He was named Man of the Year in Berkeley in 1956 for his community service.

Although he has resigned his position with the University, McCaffrey still maintains a home at Berkeley with his wife, Beth, and their two children, Nancy, 10, and Steve, 15. Right now they're living in Arlington, Virginia. Stan enjoys all kinds of spectator sports, and likes to play tennis -- when he can find the time. And the old urge to "play catch or belt a ball" is still there.

1960

Staff Biography
Office of
Vice President Richard Nixon

#149

JOHN CLIFFORD FOLGER

After a visit with John Clifford Folger, former Ambassador to Belgium, it's easy to see why President Eisenhower chose him for the job. Friendly and with a quick smile, he'll talk proudly about our country at the slightest opportunity--especially about the State of Washington, where he grew up.

Although he spent most of his adult life in business in Washington, D. C. and New York, Folger still likes to startle a visitor a bit with: "I'm from the wild and woolly west, where they shoot first and argue later."

An investment banker, he was appointed Ambassador to Belgium in 1957. He resigned in September of last year to return home and look after his varied business activities. He is also serving as National Finance Chairman of the Dick Nixon Club.

Recently, King Baudouin bestowed Belgium's highest decoration on Folger--The Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold. "Only a very few people have received this award, among them the late John Foster Dulles.

Folger directs his business--the oldest private investment house in the city--from a 50-year-old building, which bears his name, in downtown Washington, D. C. He is President and founder of Folger, Nolan, Fleming-W. B. Hibbs & Co. He also serves as Chairman of the Board.

Tall and energetic, his friends call him "Cliff." It doesn't take much of a chat with Folger to learn that he's an outdoors man. Mention the large leopard skin on the floor of his office and he'll smile and tell you that you get "a rather peculiar feeling when you meet one face-to-face in the bush."

Born in Sheldon, Iowa, on May 28, 1896, he grew up in Pullman, Washington. He received a B.S. Degree from Washington State College in 1917 and an M.S. degree from the same school in 1918.

In 1940, Folger served as General Chairman of the Washington, D. C. Community Chest. He was Chairman of the D. C. Chapter of the American Red Cross in 1952, and is Honorary Chairman now. A Chapter member of the Washington Cathedral, he describes the church as one of the most beautiful in this hemisphere.

From 1943 until 1945 he was President of the Investment Bankers Association of America. He served as Chairman of the Republican National Finance Committee in 1955 and 1956. Folger is also a Member of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange.

Besides being Chairman of Virginia Industries and Piedmont Mortgage Co., he is on the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Burlington Industries Corp., the Hiram-Walker Co., The Hilton Corp., The Crescent Corp., and International Business Machines.

Folger is married to the former Kathrine Dulin and they have two sons, John Dulin Folger, 28, and Lee Merritt Folger, 26. He is a member of the Chevy Chase Club, Metropolitan Club, and the Brook Club in New York.

"The best way to stay young," says Folger, "is to think young and act young." He thinks walking is the best possible exercise that one can get.

#150

Staff Biography
Office of
Vice President Richard Nixon

JAMES R. SHEPLEY

One of the toughest jobs on record is to get a journalist to talk about his career--and veteran newsman James R. (Jim) Shepley is no exception. Perhaps there have been too many interviews down through the years.

But, roughly, this is the route Jim followed in reaching the "old pro" category of the news gathering profession. He has covered world happenings--mostly for Time Magazine--for twenty-three years. He has reported the Washington scene for twenty of those years, and has served as a Foreign and War Correspondent for five years during that time.

At present, Shepley is a member of the Vice President's staff as campaign assistant in charge of research and ideas. He is on leave of absence from his job as Chief of the U. S. and Canadian News Service for Time Magazine.

Born August 16, 1917 in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, he attended Dickinson College, taking a Litt.D. In 1937 he joined United Press (now United Press International) and went to Time Incorporated in 1941.

During World War II he was a Captain, AUS, in the China-Burma-India theater. He served with "Merrill's Marauders," famed combat team in the Burma campaign under Brig. Gen. Frank E. Merrill. Shepley also served on the General Staff Corps, and received a War Department Commendation.

In 1948 he accompanied the late General George C. Marshall on his special mission to China. For this assignment Jim received a Letter of Commendation from General Marshall. He holds the rank of Major in the U. S. Air Force Reserve.

Shepley is author of "The Hydrogen Bomb," and many articles in Life Magazine. He is a member of the National Press Club and Army & Navy Club in Washington, D. C., and the Overseas Press Club in New York.

He makes his home in Port Washington, New York, with his wife, the former Yvonne Hudson, and children: Steven, 22; Jean, 19; James, Jr., 15; Chery, 14; Mardelle, 11; Heather, 8; and Lynn, 6.

When Jim isn't working you'll probably find him fishing, boating, skin diving or shooting. He also likes music and reading.

#151

Staff Biography
Office of
Vice President Richard Nixon

RICHARD L. BEAN

Two young naval officers -- both newspapermen -- used to get together during World War II and talk about starting a weekly newspaper in California after the war was over. They didn't start a paper, but 15 years later politics brought them together.

One was Herbert G. Klein, now the Vice President's press secretary, and the other was Richard L. Bean, who recently joined him as press assistant.

Last year when the Vice President went to Russia, Klein asked his old friend if he could get away from his job and go along to aid the more than 100 newspapermen who made the trip. Bean, public relations manager at Lockheed Aircraft Corporation's California Division in Burbank arranged to make the journey.

Bean has now taken another leave of absence from his job to serve as campaign press assistant. He is operating from Nixon-for-President headquarters in Washington.

Born September 11, 1916, in Los Angeles, Bean now resides in North Hollywood, California, with his wife, the former Margaret Anne Saverien, and their two children, Susan, 15, and Laurie, 11.

After taking a B.A. degree from the University of Southern California in 1938, he began his newspaper career as editor of the Calxico Chronicle, later working in editorial capacities with the Bakersfield Californian and the Inglewood Daily News before the war interrupted.

During the war, Bean served on small minesweepers after attending Mine Warfare School at Yorktown, Virginia. He was a commanding officer in 1945 and was discharged from the Navy as a lieutenant, USNR.

After the war he joined the Santa Monica Evening Outlook as wire editor and editorial writer. From 1947 until 1951 he served as publicity manager of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

Bean has been in public relations at Lockheed since early 1951. He was named "Industrial Publicist of the Year" by the Los Angeles Publicity Club in 1953.

He is a member of Sigma Delta Chi national professional journalism fraternity, the Los Angeles Press Club and the Aviation Writers Association. Bean has served as Vice President of the Burbank, California Chamber of Commerce and has performed various civic duties in the area.

When he isn't working you're likely to find Dick Bean on the golf course. He also likes to travel -- and he's in the right job now.

July 11, 1960

CHARLES K. McWHORTER

Start off with an ample portion of politics, add a dash of music -- from the classics to jazz -- throw in a generous helping of hard work, then mix well and you come up with Charles K. McWhorter, energetic and efficient legislative assistant to Vice President Nixon.

"Charlie," as he is known to his friends and associates, likes to think that he has been in politics "most of his life." Born February 19, 1922 at Lewisburg, West Virginia, in the heart of the state's richest farmland, Charlie let the town's 1493 citizens know at an early age that he was a vocal "Young Republican."

Lewisburg being a stronghold of Jeffersonian Democracy, young McWhorter soon saw that the only future for Jeffersonian Democrats was in the Republican Party. Throughout grade school and high school, the Boy Scouts and Hi-Y, he waged an enthusiastic fight for the GOP in Greenbrier County.

McWhorter was a freshman at the University of West Virginia during the 1940 campaign and managed to involve himself in the thick of the fight. He had been spending his summers studying music at Michigan's famed National Music Camp at Interlochen, and immediately after the convention he was able to combine Republican campaigning with Bach and Beethoven -- by distributing the first 1000 "Wilkie for President" buttons in northern Michigan.

McWhorter graduated from the university in 1943 with Phi Beta Kappa honors. While at school he served as president of his local chapter of Sigma Chi fraternity and chairman of the major student political party.

From 1943 until 1946, McWhorter served with the 80th Infantry Division in Europe. He came out of the war a first lieutenant with four campaign stars, a Purple Heart and a Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster for heroic action in combat.

After the war, McWhorter returned to West Virginia University and received his master's degree in political science in 1947. In 1949 he graduated from Harvard Law School. While at Harvard he was a founder member of the Harvard Young Republican Club and became its second president.

As a young attorney in the New York law firm of Cahill, Gordon, Reindel & Ohl from 1949 until 1955, Charlie was active on the boards of both his local and state Young Republican organizations. He served as a member of the Republican County Committee, but probably acquired his greatest reputation as an election district captain.

In the fall of 1951, he served as the national secretary of "Youth for Eisenhower," setting up the national organization which came into operation in early 1952. In 1955-56 he was chairman of the Young Republican National Federation and made the first part of the 1956 campaign swing with Vice President Nixon.

In the summer of 1957, McWhorter left the New York law firm of Donovan, Leisure, Newton & Irvine to join the Vice President's staff. He serves the Vice President as legislative assistant. He also handles liaison between congressional districts and committees and assists those heading Youth Activities for Nixon.

A bachelor, he still finds time for his music and plays a fine piano. Pin him down, though, and he says, modestly, "I play badly--except at parties. Charlie is on the executive committee of the American Opera Workshop at Interlochen and is a member of the board of directors of the Newport Jazz Festival.

JAMES BASSETT

James Bassett, born on October 18, 1912, reversed the Horace Greeley command. A native Californian (Glendale), he moved east with his family when he was two, lived as a boy in Wisconsin, grew up in Westchester County, New York.

Bassett was educated in Larchmont and Mamaroneck schools and at Bowdoin College, Maine, where he was named to Phi Beta Kappa.

In 1934, he headed back to California, job-seeking in the depression, and joined the staff of the Los Angeles Times. Prior to World War II, he specialized in aviation coverage.

As a member of U.S. Naval Intelligence, he was ordered to active duty in February, 1941, as a lieutenant (j.g.), and went to Pearl Harbor that July as Pacific Fleet assistant public relations officer. He was the only member of the fleet staff at sea on the morning of the Pearl Harbor attack with temporary orders to the USS Minneapolis.

In October, 1942, Bassett joined the staff of then-Vice Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., with whom he served for the most of the war.

Bassett, who had been promoted to commander, headed up press arrangements for the Japanese surrender aboard the USS Missouri on September 2, 1945. He was released to inactive duty that November, and now is a captain, USNR.

For service with Fleet Admiral Halsey during operations off Japan, Bassett was awarded the Bronze Star with combat clasp.

Returning to The Times, he became feature and science editor. In 1948, he joined the new Los Angeles Mirror as political editor. That year he met Richard Nixon, then running for a second term as a Congressman from Los Angeles County's 12 district, and collaborated with him on a series of articles urging that the facts about Communism be taught in the public schools.

In 1952, after covering the convention that nominated General Eisenhower and Senator Nixon, he was asked to join the Vice Presidential nominee as press secretary. It was, he was told, going to be a "quiet, pleasant autumn." It wasn't.

In 1954, at the personal request of President Eisenhower, Bassett took leave from his newspaper for a year and assumed the position of public relations director of the Republican National Committee, working closely with Vice President Nixon.

In 1956, he again took temporary leave-of-absence from his position as city editor of the Los Angeles Mirror-News to campaign with Mr. Nixon. Bassett became press secretary and principal campaign aide for that campaign.

He has taken leave from his post as assistant managing editor of the Los Angeles Mirror-News to serve as director of planning activities, including the candidate's campaign scheduling and itineraries.

Bassett is married to the former Wilma Moreland of Portland, Oregon, and they have a 12-year-old daughter, Cynthia Ann. The Bassetts maintain a home in Glendale.

EDWARD A. (TED) ROGERS

One hot July day in 1952 a young television director was busy shooting a film in Hollywood when his wife telephoned: "You remember that young candidate for Senator that you advised on television technique a couple of years ago?" she said, excitedly. "Well, he's just won the Vice Presidential nomination. I saw it on TV."

The young candidate for the Senate, was, of course, Richard M. Nixon, and the young director was Edward A. (Ted) Rogers, the Vice President's personal television adviser since that time. A short time later Rogers received a call from Mr. Nixon asking if he would join him for a "few days" in the Presidential campaign. The "few days" turned into seven weeks.

Rogers was with the Vice President not only in 1952 but also hit the campaign trail with Nixon in 1956 and 1958.

Born 39 years ago in Cleveland, Ohio (his parents still reside there), Rogers attended the University Preparatory School in Shaker Heights, Ohio, and Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. During World War II, he served in the Pacific as a Marine Air Corps pilot, retiring as a captain.

From 1946 to 1952 Rogers was a producer-director at CBS in Hollywood. Then he switched to NBC-TV in New York for four and a half years as a producer of such shows as *Home*, one of early-day TV's successful daytime shows, and later, *Wide Wide World*. In addition to these shows, he also produced "specials" at the request of the program department.

In 1958, Rogers went to Europe for NBC as an adviser to the Eurovision TV network, aiding and advising the 14 free countries of Western Europe in their use of international television.

After his return from Europe he was named head of programming and production of I.T.C., the television film division of the Jack Wrather organization. The Wrather firm, located in Beverly Hills, Calif. produces numerous TV shows.

In January of this year Rogers formed his own company -- Ted Rogers Associates -- with two partners, playwright Allan Scott and Ellingwood (Bud) Kay, executive story editor and program development man. Rogers has taken leave of absence from his own firm to join the Vice President for the campaign.

Rogers resides at Malibu, California, with his wife, Virginia, and their three children: Michael, 13; Nancy, 9; and Priscilla, 6.

When he isn't at his desk you are likely to find Rogers surf fishing, sailing or squeezing out some hot licks on the accordion. He also considers himself an excellent amateur chef.

A bug on maritime history, Rogers is a member of the Maritime Historical Societies at Mystic, Connecticut, Newport News, Virginia, and San Francisco. Besides being a stamp collector he is active in the construction of museum models of clipper ships and whalers.

July 11, 1960

Staff Biography
Office of
Vice President Richard Nixon

JAMES P. FLOWERS

Several years ago a bigtime gambler and hoodlum shook his finger in the face of a young cub reporter and snarled a threat: "Print that story and they'll fish you outta the river in the morning."

The place was Phenix City, Alabama. The time, summer 1949. The newspaperman was James Flowers, a police reporter for the Columbus (Ga.) Ledger--just across the Chattahoochee River--and part of a team working on a massive expose of conditions in the Alabama town.

The story was printed, Phenix was later cleaned up in sensational fashion, the Ledger won a Pulitzer Prize for its part, and "Jim" Flowers is still very much alive. At present he's a campaign press assistant for the Vice President, on leave of absence since March 1 from his position as Associate Editor and writer for King Features Syndicate (Hearst) in New York City.

Prior to joining King five years ago, Jim was a syndicated feature writer for NEA (Scripps-Howard), a general news reporter for the Providence (R.I.) Journal-Bulletin, a financial writer for the New York Journal-American (wrote the stock market column) and a reporter for the Wall Street Journal. He arrived on the New York scene in 1950.

Born August 5, 1918 in Sylvester, Georgia, Flowers grew up in Moultrie, Georgia, attending public schools there. He played football in High School and was a star first baseman on the baseball team. He also played on a championship American Legion team from Georgia and later received a trial with the St. Louis Cardinals.

Jim enlisted in the United States Army in February, 1942, then transferred to the Army Air Force where he served as a flight engineer-gunner on a B-24 until his discharge in November, 1945. He spent a year in the China-Burma-India theater with the famed 7th Bombardment Group.

After the war, Flowers enrolled in the University of Georgia and received an A. B. Degree in Journalism in 1949, stepping off the campus for the job with the Ledger. While at the University he served as editor of the student newspaper. In 1952, he received a Master's Degree in Political Science from Columbia University in New York, majoring in International Relations.

Flowers makes his home in New York City and is an active member of the Overseas Press Club in New York and the National Press Club, Washington, D. C.

Jim is still a sports fan. A better-than-average golfer, he gets around the course in the low 80's "when he's playing regularly". He likes most spectator sports, especially baseball and football. And every Spring still gets the urge "to grab a glove and work out a bit."

1960

#156

NIXON VOLUNTEERS

STAFF BIOGRAPHIES

PETER M. FLANIGAN

Peter M. Flanigan, 37, is director of Nixon Volunteers, an organization in Washington, D. C. which coordinates activities of hundreds of Dick Nixon Clubs throughout the United States.

On leave from his position as a partner of an investment firm, Flanigan is a native of New York City. He is a graduate of Princeton University and was a Navy fighter pilot in World War II.

Flanigan helped administer the Marshall Plan in England after World War II and was active in the 17th Congressional District in New York City. He is married and has two daughters and a son.

Four associates also are in Washington.

Eugene Trumbule, 34, a Minneapolis, Minn., advertising and public relations executive, directs programs and public relations.

A graduate of the University of Missouri, Trumbule was an Army infantryman in World War II. He is married and has five children. He has been active in Minnesota state politics and formerly was director of operations for the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report in 1955-56.

Clifton White, 42, of New York, directs organizational activities.

White operates a public affairs counselling service. He is a former instructor at Cornell University and Ithaca College, a graduate of Colgate University and former head of a high school social science department.

During World War II he was a combat navigator with the Eighth Air Force in Europe. He has been active in local politics in upstate New York and served as executive deputy commissioner of the New York Department of Motor Vehicles. He is married and has two children.

Edward Harding, 37, of Boston, owner of photography and marine hardware businesses, coordinates the activities of Nixon Committees of doctors, lawyers, scholars and the like.

Active in local politics, Harding took time off from his business activities to participate in the national campaign. He is married and has five children.

Mrs. Carol Arth, 37, of Los Angeles and Redlands, California, directs women's activities.

She has served in Washington as executive secretary to the President's Commission on Civil Rights and as special assistant to former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Mrs. Arth was active in Young Republican work during and after the 1952 campaign.

NIXON VOLUNTEERS PRESS ROOM
902-A CONRAD HILTON HOTEL
Harrison 7-6970

For Release
10:00 AM, CDT
Tues., June 21, 1960

Remarks of
THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
at the
40TH ANNIVERSARY NATIONAL CONVENTION
of the
JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
St. Louis, Missouri
June 21, 1960

We are now engaged in what will become, before this year is out, a major national debate over the subject of economic growth. This is, as it should be because this is an issue which points up sharply the difference between two opposing philosophies of government in this country. It is an issue which transcends party lines.

The question is not one of ends but of means. Everybody is for growth. The issue is how can we best achieve it. More specifically, what should the role of government be in stimulating economic activity and growth?

Why are we especially concerned at this moment about our growth? To begin with it is a concept which commands the attention of the greater part of mankind in this second half of the 20th Century.

For ourselves it is a question of building a better and greater America with widening opportunity for all of our citizens.

For the peoples of Asia, Africa and South America, it is a question of emerging from a way of life based on human and animal muscle power to the technological maturity we of North America and Europe already enjoy.

For the Communist states it represents a challenge to catch up with and pass America. This is the goal, the final achievement which Mr. Khrushchev asserts will be the ultimate proof of the superiority of his Communist faith.

We in this country must recognize the serious nature of this challenge. We must never forget for a moment that the Soviets mean business. We must never underestimate their fanatical purpose.

On the other hand, it is no service to America or the free societies to overestimate Communist achievements. The critics of our present economic policies say that the Soviets are achieving their objectives of overtaking us. They claim that we are falling behind and in the foreseeable future will become second to the Soviet Union in economic strength.

They back this up by citing statistics to the effect that the Soviet economy is growing at a rate of eight per cent a year as compared with our own long term economic growth which has been running about three per cent a year and now appears to be accelerating toward four per cent.

The critics argue that if we would just adopt their pet economic philosophy we too would grow like the Soviets. They invite us to join them in playing what is rapidly becoming the most fashionable political parlor game of our time -- a game we might well call "growthmanship."

Before playing the game, let us look at the facts. There are, I believe, three major fallacies in these statistical comparisons between the Soviet economy and our own.

The first fallacy is the vast difference in the maturity of our two economies. The Soviets, in the first place, have had to cope with an enormous post-war program of reconstructing the damage inflicted on them by Hitler's armies. But even more importantly, their economy is still primitive in

1960

#158

Herbert G. Klein
Press Secretary to the Vice President
Sheraton Blackstone Hotel
Chicago, Illinois

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S MORNING SCHEDULETuesday, July 26, 1960

8:00 a.m. Delegations -- Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina
and Mississippi, Ball Room, Blackstone Hotel

8:30 a.m. Meet with Illinois Delegation, Hubbard Room,
Blackstone Hotel

9:15 a.m. Depart for Morrison Hotel, Sunnyside Up Breakfast

9:30 a.m. Drop by Sunnyside Up Breakfast

9:45 a.m. Depart Sunnyside Up Breakfast for Blackstone Hotel
Proceed to Suite

10:00 a.m. Delegations -- South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana,
Wyoming, North Dakota, Ball Room, Blackstone Hotel

10:30 a.m. Pennsylvania Delegation, Hubbard Room,
Blackstone Hotel

11:00 a.m. Delegations -- Indiana, Michigan, Ball Room,
Blackstone Hotel

11:30 a.m. Delegations -- Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas
Hubbard Room, Blackstone Hotel

12:10 p.m. Meet President and Mrs. Eisenhower

12:30 p.m. Delegations -- Maryland, District of Columbia,
Delaware, West Virginia, Hubbard Room, Blackstone

1:15 p.m. Lunch with the President and Mrs. Eisenhower in the
Presidential Suite

MRS. NIXON'S SCHEDULE

Tuesday, July 26, 1960

8:45 a.m. Depart for Sunnyside Up Breakfast, Morrison Hotel

9:00 a.m. Arrive Sunnyside Up Breakfast, Clare Williams, Hostess

10:00 a.m. Mrs. Nixon will meet informally with the Ladies of the
Press, Mayfair Room, Blackstone Hotel

10:30 a.m. Mrs. Nixon will join the Vice President with the
Pennsylvania Delegation, Hubbard Room, Blackstone
Hotel and continue with his above schedule

2:45 p.m. Depart for Evanston to attend Reception hosted by
Congresswoman Church - 13th Congressional District
225 Greenwood Drive, Evanston, Illinois

3:30 p.m. Arrive Reception

BIOGRAPHY OF MARK O. HATFIELD
GOVERNOR OF OREGON

X JK2353
1960

#159

Governor Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, who will nominate Vice President Richard Nixon for president on Wednesday (July 27), was born July 12, 1922 in Dallas, Ore.

He is the son of C. D. Hatfield, a retired railroad construction blacksmith, and Dovie Odum Hatfield, a former schoolteacher.

Hatfield is a 1943 graduate of Willamette University in Salem, Oregon, with a degree in political science. He earned a Master's degree from Stanford University in 1948.

Hatfield's education was interrupted by World War II. He served with the Navy as a lieutenant (jg) on an amphibious craft in the South Pacific, seeing action in the Iwo Jima and Okinawa campaigns.

From 1949 to 1956, Hatfield taught political science at Willamette, rising to the position of Dean of Students. In a parallel political career, he served as state representative from Marion County, 1950 to 1954; state senator from Marion County, 1954 to 1956, and secretary of state, 1957-58.

He was elected governor in November, 1958, defeating the incumbent Democrat, Robert Holmes, by 65,000 votes, despite a 52,000 Democratic registration plurality in Oregon.

Hatfield married the former Antoinette Kuzmanich, daughter of a Yugoslavia-born longshoreman, on July 8, 1958. They have a daughter, Elizabeth, 1, and a son, Mark O. Jr., one month.

The governor was chosen this year to the nine-member executive committee of the National Governor's Conference. He has been a delegate to three Republican conventions. His party background includes work as a precinct committeeman and alternate county chairman.

Hatfield is a member of the American Legion, Rotary Club, Masons, Salvation Army, American Political Science Association and Eisenhower Library Board. He is a trustee of Willamette; George Fox College, Newberg, Oreg. and the Western Baptist Seminary. He is a member and moderator of the First Baptist Church, Salem.

1960

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

#160

Herbert G. Klein
Press Secretary to the Vice President
Sheraton Blackstone Hotel
Chicago, Illinois

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S AFTERNOON
SCHEDULE

Tuesday, July 26, 1960

President Eisenhower's arrival has been reported to be delayed because of the weather. The remainder of Vice President Nixon's schedule is subject to change because of this. Vice President and Mrs. Nixon had been scheduled to greet the President and Mrs. Eisenhower at 12:10 p.m. and lunch with them in the Presidential suite.

3:00 p.m.	Delegations -- Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oregon - Ballroom, Blackstone Hotel
3:30 p.m.	Delegations -- Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Mayfair Room, Blackstone Hotel
4:00 p.m.	Delegations -- Ohio - Ballroom, Blackstone Hotel
4:30 p.m.	Delegations -- Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma Mayfair Room, Blackstone Hotel
5:00 p.m.	Delegations -- Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin - Ballroom, Blackstone Hotel
5:30 p.m.	Delegations -- (To be announced)
6:00 p.m.	Governor Handley, Indiana, the Vice President's Suite

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

On April 25, 1960, Vice President Nixon completed an annual physical examination. Dr. Walter Tkach reports the following:

A complete clinical examination revealed all normal findings.

Chest x-ray was within normal limits.

Examination of the eyes revealed that no change in glasses was necessary at this time.

Hearing was without impairment.

Blood pressure and electrocardiogram were within normal limits.

The complete blood count and hemoglobin determinations were normal.

His height is 5 feet, 10 inches. His weight is 166 pounds. His age is 47.

Dr. Tkach's findings indicate that the Vice President's health is excellent in all respects.

The examination was completed at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C. The results are consistent with those of previous physical examinations.

9/6/58

JK2353

1960

#162

Text of Address
of
THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
before the
50TH ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE
of the
HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL ASSOCIATION
Boston, Massachusetts
September 6, 1958

The brochure which was included in the letter of invitation to the speakers for this conference, in a section discussing the American idea, contains this statement: "This is a better idea we have which we are trying to sell the world."

One would assume that few Americans would question the validity of his statement. Yet speaker after speaker on this program has appropriately raised searching questions as to the content of this idea, its vitality and its ability to survive in the second half of the Twentieth Century.

In the critical years that face us, years in which the destiny of the world will be shaped for decades to come, I believe our success or failure will be determined in this realm of ideas. If this is to be the area of decision, it is essential that we constantly re-examine our ideas, as we are doing at this historic conference, to see if they actually can prevail.

If we are to judge the worth of our American idea solely in terms of results, we can point to a record of economic progress unsurpassed in world history. In the fifty-year life span of the institution we honor today, our gross national product has quadrupled. Translating this dramatic figure into individual terms, we find that during this same period per capita income has increased from 188 to 2,032 dollars a year, the number of home owners has gone from 30 million, the annual production of automobiles has increased from 1,000 to as many as 7,000,000, the number of refrigerators in use from 3,000 to 47,000,000. During the same period, primary and secondary school attendance has increased from 7 to 40 million, child labor has been abolished and 86 percent of our labor force has been covered by social security.

Summary of

THE 1960 REPUBLICAN PREFERENTIAL PRIMARIES
(in thousands of votes)

#163

<u>Primary</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Nixon</u>	<u>Rockefeller</u>	<u>Eisenhower in '56</u>
New Hampshire	3/3	65	3*	56
Wisconsin	4/5	335		426
Illinois	4/12	783		781
Massachusetts	4/26	53*	4*	51
Pennsylvania	4/23	965**	12*	952
Indiana	5/3	402		352
Nebraska	5/10	74*	2*	102
West Virginia	5/10			
Oregon	5/20	211	9*	231
California	6/7	1518		1355
TOTAL:		4410	30	4306

* Write-ins

** Does not include 15,000 write-ins on Democratic ballots

July 18, 1960



SHERATON-BLACKSTONE HOTEL

Michigan Avenue at Balbo • Chicago • HArrison 7-4300

Evelyn S. Nelson

Director of Public Relations

FOR RELEASE:

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1960

PRESIDENTIAL SUITE 508-10 AND LUXURY
SUITE 208-10 AT SHERATON-BLACKSTONE
HOTEL REDECORATED FOR EISENHOWERS AND
NIXONS

#164

The presidential suite (508-10) and the luxury suite for Vice President Nixon (208-10) at the Sheraton-Blackstone were both decorated by Mary Morrison Kennedy of Boston. She's not related to the other well-known Massachusetts clan of Democrats. She's vice president in charge of architecture, decoration and design for the Sheraton Corporation of America's 55 hotels.

President and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower occupied this suite for 10 days in 1952 and it was here that they heard the news of his first ballot nomination. Presidents Woodrow Wilson, Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, Herbert C. Hoover and Harry S. Truman previously have had the spacious suite.

During the past two weeks the hotel has spent \$15,000 refurbishing the suite under the direction of general manager Douglass M. Boone and executive housekeeper Mrs. Ivy Ford. It consists of four rooms, including a large 27x16 living room, music room and two bedrooms. There's an inner hallway connecting three other bedrooms and one is usually occupied by secret service.

The 15 hand-painted wallpaper panels of Japanese landscape cost \$1,000 and were made by three unknown artists in Hong Kong. The robin's egg blue paper sets the color scheme for the carpeting, velvet sofas, chairs and draperies. New are the French marble lamps, French clock, handsome crystal chandeliers and candelabra. The priceless antiques include a 1760 hand carved eagle topped mirror and a pre-Paul Revere chest-on-chest in the master bedroom.

There is a new colored TV set. The telephone are gold, except in the bathroom where there is a white one. The new ashtrays are white with a gold eagle surrounded by stars. New are the Limoges porcelain pieces on the dressing



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HISTORIC SHERATON-BLACKSTONE HOTEL
GETS READY FOR
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

#165

Chicago's Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel is a busy place these days. The famous hotel on Michigan Boulevard overlooking Grant Park and the lake will be the meeting place for the GOP platform committee beginning Tuesday, July 19th, and will house many VIPs attending the Republican National Convention beginning July 25th.

Painters, carpenters, upholstery men and seamstresses are busy completing the refurbishing of suites and bedrooms for the important political gathering. The red, white and blue bunting has been ordered and even the main entrance has been improved to make the lobby more accessible for convention hoopla and marching delegates. General manager Douglass M. Boone makes daily checks with GOP housing chairman Robert L. Pierce on suite assignments.

The good old Blackstone -- it first opened its doors in 1910 -- has added a few pages to our political history. Eight Presidents -- William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, Herbert C. Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower -- have made it their Chicago home. It was here that "Teddy" Roosevelt and William Howard Taft met for the first time since their bitter feud over the 1912 Republican nomination. Taft had won it, but Roosevelt organized the Progressive Bull Moose party splitting the vote, and Woodrow Wilson won the election. The accidental Roosevelt-Taft meeting in the main dining room at the Blackstone in 1915 cemented their friendship.

It was at the Blackstone that the original "smoke-filled" room came into being. On the night of June 11, 1920, suite 408-10 was occupied by New York publisher George Harvey who turned it over to a group of senators and Harry Daugherty, Harding's ambitious campaign manager, planned the following day's strategy in a midnight-to-dawn session. General Leonard Wood and Governor Frank O. Lowden were deadlocked when "political lightning" struck and the "dark horse" Senator Warren G. Harding won the nomination. Then the walls were grey and the furnishings maroon and blue. Now it is charmingly elegant and filled with priceless antiques from the



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1960

HISTORY OF THE ORIGINAL
"SMOKE-FILLED ROOM" 408-10
SHERATON-BLACKSTONE HOTEL

#166

History has been made by distinguished politicians at the Sheraton-Blackstone since it first opened April 16, 1910 and one of the most illustrious stories concerns the "smoke-filled" room where Harding's nomination was planned in 1920. That year the Republican National Convention was held in the old Coliseum in Chicago and delegates nominated Senator Warren G. Harding for president and Governor Calvin C. Coolidge for vice president, while the Democrats met in San Francisco that year choosing James M. Cox as their presidential nominee and Franklin D. Roosevelt for vice president.

The Republicans were deadlocked after the fourth ballot when the totals read:

General Leonard Wood	314 $\frac{1}{2}$	(New York)
Governor Frank O. Lowden	289	(Illinois)
Senator Hiram W. Johnson	140	(California)
Governor W. E. Sproul	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	(Pennsylvania)
Senator Warren G. Harding	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	(Ohio)

They were still deadlocked after the eighth ballot on Saturday, June 12th. Weary delegates were anxious to end the week long convention. Before the ninth ballot had reached California on the roll call, it was apparent that "political lightning" had struck the convention and the "dark horse" Senator Warren G. Harding from Ohio would win the nomination. The band wagon started rolling when Pennsylvania and New York contingents finally gave in on the tenth ballot and Harding won with 674.7 votes.

The classic "deal" had been made Friday night in suite 408-10 at The Blackstone where New York publisher George Harvey turned his suite over to a small group of senators and Harry Daugherty, Harding's ambitious campaign manager, planned the following day's strategy.



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Director of Public Relations

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1960

#167

SHERATON-BLACKSTONE COPES WITH
LAST MINUTE EMERGENCIES ON
VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Vice President Nixon and his party occupy 49 rooms and suites of the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel today. President Eisenhower's party, arriving Tuesday, has 21 more units. The hotel has 400 rooms.

Sixty to 70 Chicago police were on duty for Nixon's arrival. Presidential security, in addition to Secret Service, will also include some 33 city police in the hotel.

A thousand pounds of confetti were dropped from the upper floors of the hotel where three 60 foot banners read "WELCOME VICE PRESIDENT NIXON."

The first man to fight his way through the crush in the street to greet the Nixons was the general manager of the Sheraton-Blackstone, Douglass M. Boone, who then helped Secret Service men shoulder a path through the crowd to the elevators. "My football training suddenly came back to me," said Boone, who played quarterback on Yale's team with Albie Booth in 1923.

Twenty minutes before the Vice President's arrival, a last complement of important furniture which he'd requested was moved into the Nixon suite -- a five-by-two-foot French Provincial walnut writing table, with matching chair, at which he presumably will draft statements and compose convention strategy. (The hotel also supplied several lined yellow pads, contemporary style). The table and chair were borrowed from a local furniture company, John A. Colby & Sons. The Vice President's speech typewriter (large type) went astray enroute and the general manager came to the rescue again with

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1960

JK2353

ROBERT L. McMANUS, PRESS SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR

1960

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY

#168

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER
TUESDAY, JULY 26

- 6:35 a.m. Leave Sheraton Towers Hotel.
 - 6:45 a.m. Arrive Conrad Hilton Hotel
 - 7:00 a.m. Governor appears on "Today" show over NBC.
 - 7:30 a.m. Return to Sheraton Towers Hotel
 - 8:00 a.m. Governor breakfasts with Governor Hatfield and other Republican governors, Sheraton Towers Hotel.
 - 9:00 a.m. Leave Sheraton Towers Hotel.
 - 9:15 a.m. Governor attends, upon invitation, meeting of New Jersey delegation, Palmer House.
 - 10:30 a.m. District of Columbia delegation calls upon Governor, Sheraton Towers Hotel.
 - 11:30 a.m. Louisiana delegation calls upon Governor, Sheraton Towers Hotel.
 - 11:45 a.m. North Dakota delegation calls upon Governor, Sheraton Towers Hotel.
 - 2:15 p.m. Leave Sheraton Towers Hotel.
 - 2:30 p.m. Governor attends, upon invitation, meeting of Illinois delegation, Conrad Hilton Hotel.
 - 3:00 p.m. Governor attends meeting of New York delegation, Sheraton Towers, Tallyho Room.
 - 7:00 p.m. Leave Sheraton Towers Hotel.
 - 7:30 p.m. Arrive International Amphitheatre for third session of Republican National Convention.
- Governor attends New York Republican State Committee ball following session, Sheraton Towers Ballroom.



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1960

#169

VIP AT THE SHERATON-BLACKSTONE HOTEL

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>SUITE OR ROOM</u>
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Daly, John G.	Vice President, ABC	1508
Darby, Harry	State Committeeman, Kansas	1219
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*Hagerty, James C.	Press Secretary for the President	814-815
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FLAT FMs
MONDAY, JULY 25, 1960

Charles H. Percy, Chairman of the 1960 Republican Platform Committee, today released the preamble to the 1960 Republican Platform, together with the Foreign Policy plank, as approved by the 103-member platform committee.

The platform will be submitted to the convention for its approval on Wednesday, July 27.

PREAMBLE TO 1960 REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

The United States is living in an age of profoundest revolution. The lives of men and of nations are undergoing such transformations as history has rarely recorded. The birth of new nations, the impact of new machines, the threat of new weapons, the stirring of new ideas, the ascent into a new dimension of the universe-- everywhere the accent falls on the new.

At such a time of world upheaval, great perils match great opportunities -- and hopes, as well as fears, rise in all areas of human life. Such a force as nuclear power symbolizes the greatness of the choice before the United States and mankind. The energy of the atom could bring devastation to humanity. Or it could be made to serve men's hopes for peace and progress -- to make for all peoples a more healthy and secure and prosperous life than man has ever known.

One fact darkens the reasonable hopes of free men: the growing vigor and thrust of Communist imperialism. Everywhere across the earth, this force challenges us to prove our strength and wisdom, our capacity for sacrifice, our faith in ourselves and in our institutions.

Free men look to us for leadership and support, which we dedicate ourselves to give out of the abundance of our national strength.

The fate of the world will be deeply affected, perhaps determined, by the quality of American leadership. American leadership means both how we govern ourselves and how we help to influence others. We deliberate the choice of national leadership and policy, mindful that in some measure our proposals involve the fate of mankind.

The leadership of the United States must be responsible and mature; its promises must be rational and practical, soberly pledged and faithfully undertaken. Its purposes and its aspirations must ascend to that high ground of

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FOR RELEASE

TUESDAY A.M.'s
JULY 26, 1960

SPEECH BY SAMUEL W. WITWER OF ILLINOIS, CANDIDATE FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE, INTRODUCING REPRESENTATIVE LESLIE C. ARENDS, 17th DISTRICT, ILLINOIS, BEFORE THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, CHICAGO, JULY 25, 1960

"These are the most crucial times this nation has ever faced". These words have been memorialized by keynoters for 100 years until they have become a part of the American political convention. They were spoken at the convention of the Republican Party of 1860 . . . held in this city. The delegates to the second national convention of the new Republican Party assembled in a rough-hewn clapboard structure - especially constructed for this purpose - and curiously called the "Wigwam."

The Republicans came to the Wigwam in Chicago to nominate a President and Vice-President for the United States. They carried out their purpose, and the man whose name was placed in nomination with the following words was selected by the delegates to the convention:

"I desire, on behalf of the delegation from Illinois, to put in nomination, as a candidate for President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln of Illinois."

The delegations cast their ballots. The magic number was reached. Cannons boomed from the convention hall's roof top, bands blared, bells tolled and whistles screamed. Men tossed their hats in ecstasy and embraced in frenzied joy. --- The doors of immortality opened for the brooding spirit of Abraham Lincoln.

Here to recreate for us tonight the acceptance of this great man of the challenge of his party is the Congressman from the 17th District of Illinois, the minority whip, a man of whom the Republican Party can be proud, my good friend, Leslie C. Arends.

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1960
FOR RELEASE

Women's Division
"Politics Sunny Side Up" Breakfast
Republican National Convention
Hotel Morrison, Chicago - July 26, 1960

Release: Tuesday, July 26
1960

REMARKS OF MRS. FLOYD W. LEE, NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN, NEW MEXICO

"and that's not all"

The Republican Party has shown its concern for the average American by launching the largest highway building program in our history. We have emphasized the need for greater safety. We completed the St. Lawrence Seaway giving our great inland ports direct contact with the other nations of the world. We have appointed more women to top level posts than any other administration in history. Alaska and Hawaii over the years repeatedly asked for statehood but it took a Republican Administration to get the job done.

Under a Republican Administration, the first civil rights law in eighty years was passed, confirming our dedicated interest in the rights of minorities.

Under a Republican Administration communist land grabs were blocked. Democrats one recalls, sat by while 15 nations and 700 million people disappeared behind the iron and bamboo curtains.

Under seven years of Republican policies encouraging State and local action, almost twice as many classrooms have been built as in twenty preceding Democratic years.

The GOP has expanded social security benefits, checked inflation and reversed a twenty-year trend toward centralized federal government.

Our party has placed the responsibility for the economy back in the hands of the people. It has striven constantly toward the goal of a Nation of economic solvency. It has shown the American people that the principles upon which it stands are the embodiment of a system based upon free enterprise and not Government autocracy. These achievements have not been easily won. They have been secured by the determined fight of our Administration.

We must show the public that eight years of Republican good government have given us prosperity, rather than inflation and deficit spending.

-more-

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1960

FOR RELEASE

Women's Division
"Politics Sunny Side Up" Breakfast
Republican National Convention
Hotel Morrison, Chicago - July 26, 1960

RELEASE: Tuesday, July 26, 1960

REMARKS OF MRS. ALICE K. LEOPOLD, DIRECTOR, WOMEN'S BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

"JOBS"

The productive energies of this nation can only be realized when all of our citizens are employed. And only by maintaining a prosperous economy can we survive in the economic race with the Soviets.

This Republican Administration has met the challenge. It has secured for every man, woman and child in America the highest level of prosperity in history.

Today 68 million men and women are employed -- an increase of six million over the Democratic year of 1952, which incidentally was a war year.

The average income of the American family is \$6,520.00 -- an increase of 27 percent over 1952.

The average factory worker earns \$90 per week, a 36% rise in his wages.

This increase is not just for skilled laborers. It represents a diffusion of our prosperity over the entire nation, with ten million more families per year moving into higher income brackets under the sound policies of this Republican Administration.

Income is important -- but equally important is the amount our dollars will buy. This Administration has stopped the watering down of the United States dollar, the chipping away at its purchasing power which cut its value in half under the Democrats. Between 1939 and 1952 the dollar lost 48 cents in purchasing power. Since 1953 it has lost five cents.

This is important to the working men and women of America. What point is there in earning more if your money does not buy more of the good things of life?

Since 1953 our Republican Administration has secured passage of an increase in the minimum wage and has urged repeatedly that the coverage of the higher wage be

-more-

ROBERT L. McMANUS, PRESS SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A STATEMENT RELEASED BY GOVERNOR
ROCKEFELLER IN NEW YORK THIS MORNING

The Vice President and I met today at my home in New York City.

The meeting took place at the Vice President's request.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the platform of the Republican Party. During the course of the meeting we discussed our views with Chairman Percy and other members of the Platform Committee by telephone. The Vice President and I reached agreement on the following specific and basic positions on foreign policy and national defense:

1. The growing vigor and aggressiveness of communism demands new and profound effort and action in all areas of American life.
2. The vital need of our foreign policy is new political creativity -- leading and inspiring the formation, in all great regions of the free world, of confederations, large enough and strong enough to meet modern problems and challenges. We should promptly lead toward the formation of such confederations in the North Atlantic Community and in the Western Hemisphere.
3. In the field of disarmament, we shall:
 - a. Intensify the quest for better detection methods;
 - b. Discontinue nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere;
 - c. Discontinue other tests as detection methods make possible; and,
 - d. Resume immediately underground nuclear testing for purposes of improving methods of detection.
4. In national defense, the swiftness of the technological revolution --and the warning signs of Soviet aggressiveness -- makes clear that new efforts are necessary, for the facts of our survival in the 1950's give no assurance of such survival, in the same military posture, in the 1960's.
5. The two imperatives of national security in the 1960's are:
 - a. A powerful second-strike capacity -- a nuclear retaliatory power capable of surviving surprise attack to inflict devastating punishment on any aggressor, and,
 - b. A modern, flexible and balanced military establishment with forces capable of deterring or meeting any local aggression.
6. These imperatives require: more and improved bombers, airborne alert, speeded production of missiles and Polaris submarines, accelerated dispersal and hardening of bases, full modernization of the equipment of our ground forces, and an intensified program for civil defense.
7. The United States can afford and must provide the increased expenditures to implement fully this necessary program for strengthening our defense posture. There must be no price ceiling on America's security.

(more)

THE FOLLOWING is an explanation of the famous Connally Amendment by Clarence Duncan, noted conservative lawyer. All of the liberal candidates for President, including Nixon, Rockefeller and Kennedy are for the repeal of this Amendment, which would mean the loss of our sovereignty to a Communist controlled World Court. Only Barry Goldwater stands against the repeal and the continued preservation of our sovereignty and freedoms.

WHEN THE United Nations and the World Court were established it was universally agreed that they would not inject themselves into the domestic affairs of nations, but would confine themselves to the area of international questions.

TO MAKE doubly certain the World Court could not intrude in our domestic affairs, Senator Tom Connally of Texas proposed an amendment to the effect that whether a matter was within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States was left to the determination of the United States.

THE REASONING was two-fold: First, the subject of international law is in its infancy, and there is no body of law or legal precedent by which we might know in advance just what matters we were expected to entrust to this World Court. Second, even if a definition could be devised, the best definition can easily be circumvented by any group of men bent on accomplishing their objectives. We need look no further than to see what our own Supreme Court has done by way of stretching the interstate commerce clause to cover the employment of a window washer in a Denver office building to confirm this. For the greater reason we could fear increasing encroachment by a World Court given the right to determine its own jurisdiction. The wisdom of this position becomes increasingly clear as one nation after another falls to the Communists, the deadly pattern of the last twenty years. The United States has only one member of fifteen on this Court.

THE DESIGNATION of "court" is a misnomer; it will be a rule of men, and not of law, there being no legal precedent for the so-called "court" to apply. This is true because nations historically have not settled the types of disputes which lead to war by court action. (Observe the recent U-2 incident: of several days' debate in the Security Council, not one legal precedent was cited as to whether flights over another's country constitute a violation of international law; no precedent was available.) It is too perilous to allow such a court, as some suggest, to "pioneer the law." Each nation's representative, as in the United Nations itself, would merely echo the political ideology of his own country in any given case.

LET US not attempt to apply this proposition in a vacuum, nor among a theoretical group of nations. Let us apply it to the Russian threat, to a nation who seeks not peace, but victory, who is dedicated to "burying us" and who will employ, by its own admission, any means, however foul, in doing so. Should a decision of the World Court go against them, they would simply refuse to abide by it, whereas national honor would demand we do so, and from the decision of the Court there is no appeal.

LET US examine a few very real possibilities respecting current issues:

THE PANAMA CANAL

WE SECURED perpetual rights to this area by treaty. There is a great clamor for Panamanian independence and from other nations to "internationalize" the Canal. As things now stand we can say this is our own domestic matter. Without the protection of the Connally Amendment, a World Court (controlled by Communists or those currying favor from the Communists) could take away one of our greatest defense assets. (Many military experts contend the key weapon of any future war would be a highly mobile and speedy fleet of missile-launching submarines.)

CUBA

THE WORLD Court could easily tell us to give up our Naval base there and prevent us from canceling the sugar subsidy, despite any threats and degradation Castro cares to heap upon us.

RADIO BROADCASTS

THE "ONE-WORLDSERS" would give the World Court jurisdiction involving international libel and slander, citing Nasser's "Radio Cairo." By the same token, our own radio stations could be effectively accused of fomenting world trouble and gagged.

IT IS difficult to say whether these matters are "essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States" (to use the language of the Act) or not. But whether domestic or not, one thing is certain: we never intended that a World Court should tell us what we can do about these and many other similar matters.

SOVEREIGNTY IS the most precious possession of the American people. It is ordinarily won only at the cost of enormous strife and bloodshed. We have taken this priceless gift for granted for so long that we are not on guard to see that it does not slip away, concealed in the innocent words of a treaty which few people, even lawyers, have ever read. Without the Connally Reservation, we shall lose our national sovereignty. It is as simple as that. And is deadly.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1960

PAGE FIVE—SECTION TWO

EYES ON MISSISSIPPI

GOP Enters Partial Slate for Congressional Posts

By W. F. MINOR

(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)
JACKSON, Miss. — The Mississippi Republican party is setting out to prove it is not merely a "paper" party, with its only office when it was split into the "Lily White" and "Black and Tan" factions.

Last week, the Republicans, for the first time in a more than a decade, qualified a partial slate of candidates for Congressional posts against the Democrats.

Against Democratic Sen. James O. Eastland, the Republicans are running Pascagoula attorney Joe A. Moore. In the First Congressional District, Edward W. Scott of Starkville, entered as the Republican opponent for Congressman Thomas G. Abernethy, and by the Third District, W. A. "Bill" Clark of Greenwood will oppose Congressman Frank E. Smith.

More Dates

This was the first step of the Republicans to put on a bona

fide showing this year that they are in business for keeps.

Soon, according to Republican sources, they will announce dates for holding precinct, county and state conventions to select delegates to the national convention this summer.

The procedure for selecting delegates to the national convention is spelled out in the law by the Democrats, since this is the system they prefer.

The Republicans have not had enough of a statewide organization, or enough people in every county, to have precinct and county conventions, so they have held only a state convention.

New Leaders

In the days before capture of the state Republican machinery by the present forces of young Republican leader Wirt Yergler, there were always two Republican conventions — one by the "Lily Whites" and another by the Negro-dominated "Black and Tan's."

Both sent delegations to the national convention, and the national organization invariably seated the "Black and Tan" group.

But beginning with 1952, when the "Democrats for Eisenhower" gave Republicanism a big boost in the state, a group of white Republicans has taken over the state Republican label and gained recognition by the national committee.

This group, mostly young men in their 20s and 30s, have built an aggressive organization, with a full-time headquarters office somewhere the Democrats do not have in Mississippi.

Law Quoted

Yergler last week also made another bid for recognition of Republicans by demanding that the subject in state election commission legislation be an old state election law and constitution.

Under the law cited by the Republican chairman, not more than two of the three-member county election commissions shall be made up of members of the same party, if members of a different party are available.

For many years the Democrats have proceeded on the theory that there are no Republicans available and they have named their commissions to each commission.

Yergler let the state election commission know that there are Republicans available for assignment to the election commissions in almost every county.

This put the commission into something of a quandary, but they decided to invite Yergler to submit a list of Republicans in each county for "further consideration."

The Evening Star

RALPH MCGILL

Washington, D. C., Friday, April 22, 1960

Georgia Republicans Optimistic

Thousand State Delegates Now Aim For Governor Candidate in 1962

Republicans in Georgia held a spring convention which had almost 1,000 delegates and spectators in attendance. All were in a state of feverish excitement at the prospect of four more years. They increased Vice President Nixon and, if there were those who entertained reservations, they stood mute.

So great was their evangelical fervor they practically pledged to produce a G.O.P. candidate for Governor in 1962. Time was when such a statement would produce only titbits. But today it causes jitter. Not today to be sure, but jitter just the same. Democratic leaders in Georgia, who hold the State captive in the legions of the iniquitous county unit system, which effectively all but disfranchises those who dwell in cities, do not enjoy hearing even talk of a two-party contest.

It is very much of a long shot. But it is at least remotely possible that by 1962 there will be enough discontent generated by a chaotic school situation and the ruleless unit restrictions on the electorate to produce a real protest vote behind an independent G.O.P. candidate.

State Republican leaders in Georgia also are aware that if the G. O. P. national committee would provide a little help and understanding their wing strength could make one of those big leaps forward.

The new civil rights bill provides the opportunity. The Negro vote has been Democratic in national elections since New Deal days. It was not large. Voting registration was largely confined to the cities. In rural areas it was coercively restricted to token members or forbidden.

There were actually 29 of these "goose egg" counties in Southern States, more than half of them in Mississippi, where not a single Negro voter was on the list. Such short-sighted folly led to the enactment of civil rights legislation. Unless leadership acts at least to diminish such practices, there will be more rights legislation in the next Congress. Flagrant evasion of the new laws which President Eisenhower will soon receive for signing will give enough impetus to pass it.

Republicans in the Southern border States, and those in Florida, Tennessee, Texas and Georgia, know that Negro voters will increase in num-

ber. They will not vote Democratic in the foreseeable future after having viewed the filibuster and listened to the words of party leaders.

If the G. O. P. national committee would help with a little money to establish adult classes in citizenship responsibilities, a big step forward could be taken in setting up a real two-party system. Since the Negro vote has long been Democratic, G. O. P. leaders say they do not see how there can be any real complaints if it changes over to Republican registration.

If to this could be added the independents, those disenchanted with the Democratic State leadership and its determination to abolish the public schools, an upset could be ahead for 1962 or 1966. It is a long shot, but the possibility is there.

In the past decade more than four million persons have moved out of the South. Something over half of these have been Negro. A smaller, yet sizeable, number have moved in with the new industries. They tend to be conservative, if not G. O. P. As Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins said recently, in delineating the great progress being made in the South: "The

worst thing that can happen to the Southerner is for him to fail to see what is happening about him."

There already is real, basic Republican strength in Florida and Virginia and Texas. Georgia's G. O. P. organization is unique in the Deep South. The fact that Robert T. (Bobby) Jones, the great gentleman and golf hero, is honorary chairman is an illustration of the quality of its leadership. The 1952 convention turned on the moral issue of seating the legitimate delegation. Those seated were a new G.O.P. breed for the old cotton South where real Republicans have been as rarely seen as the snowy egret.

Mr. Nixon, if nominated, will speak in three or four Southern States. This, too, could have a bearing on November, 1962.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF REPUBLICAN STATE CHAIRMAN

Chairman / G. HAROLD ALEXANDER 1530 CARLSON STREET, FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

May 2, 1960

x JK2353

1960

#177

REP. GERALD R. FORD, JR.
Fifth District of Michigan

In Congress since January 3, 1949, Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr., currently in his sixth term, is a member of the Committee on Appropriations and of the Republican Policy Committee, and serves as chairman of the Republican objectors for the Consent Calendar. He is the ranking Republican member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Defense and the second ranking minority member on the Subcommittee on Appropriations for Foreign Operations. During the present Congress Ford was designated as a member of the American Group for the Interparliamentary Union and attended sessions of the Union in Warsaw, Poland. He also represented this country at meetings of the United States-Canadian Interparliamentary Group in Ottawa (Canada), New York, and Washington.

Rep. Ford, known to his friends as "Jerry", was born July 14, 1913 at Omaha, Nebraska but spent his childhood in Grand Rapids, Michigan where he attended elementary school and South High School. He was an outstanding high school athlete, winning all-city and all-state honors in football.

At the University of Michigan, he won three varsity football letters during his undergraduate career. A member of Michigan's undefeated national championship teams in 1932 and 1933, he was selected Michigan's most valuable player in 1934. He graduated from the University of Michigan with a B.A. degree in 1935, having been selected a member of Michigamua, top senior honor society. He was also a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

On January 1, 1935 Ford participated in the Shrine East-West Crippled Children's benefit football game at San Francisco. In August of that same year he played in the All-Star game in Chicago against the Chicago Bears. In 1959 Ford was selected by the judges for "Sports Illustrated" to receive its "Silver Anniversary All-American Award" as one of the 25 football players of 25 years ago who had contributed the most to their fellow citizens in the quarter century.

Ford entered Yale University Law School in 1935 where, in addition to his scholastic activities, he acted as assistant varsity football coach and served as freshman boxing coach. Ford received his degree in law from Yale in 1941. He was a member of Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity. Following his admission to the Michigan State Bar in June of that year, he became a partner in the law firm of Ford and Buchen in Grand Rapids.

In 1942 Ford entered the U. S. Navy where he served 47 months of active duty in World War II. Aboard the aircraft carrier U.S.S. Monterey for two years, he participated in all of the 3rd and 5th fleet carrier operations. Following shore duty with the Naval Aviation Training Program, he was released to inactive duty in January of 1946 with the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

FOR RELEASE 3:30 PM, FRIDAY JULY 22, 1960

FORD FOR VICE PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
Room 568, Pick Congress Hotel
Chicago, Ill.

Contact -- Phil Brennan -- Harrison 7-3800

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN B. MARTIN,
Chairman, Mich. delegation at his
Press Conference in the Normandie
Room, Conrad Hilton Hotel 7-22-60

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. I am going to open this press conference by making a brief statement. After that I will be happy to answer any questions you care to ask.

The Michigan delegation, as you know, is supporting Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr., of our state, for the vice presidential nomination. We have been asked by many people, in and out of the press, if our support of Congressman Ford is in the nature of a "favorite son" nomination.

I want to state categorically that it is not. We feel that in Gerry Ford we have one of the most able, industrious and attractive candidates for the Vice Presidency available for that high office. We are committed to support Mr. Ford until such time as he might see fit to release us. We intend to place his name in nomination.

In the past several days there has been much speculation as to Mr. Nixon's personal choice for the Vice Presidential nomination. "Inside stories" on this subject have become a dime a dozen. As a result, a general impression has been given that the field has narrowed down to one or two candidates. I do not subscribe to that view. To the best of my information the field is wide open. In this connection I would like to call attention to a statement by Vice President Nixon at a news conference in Milwaukee on February 8, 1960:

"I have consistently declined and will decline today, to discuss the Vice Presidency insofar as any personal choice is concerned, because I think it would be presumptuous and premature for me to indicate, before receiving the Republican nomination, who I think should be the Vice Presidential nominee."

You will note that Mr. Nixon did not qualify this statement in any way. He has not given any indication that he has changed his mind since making this statement. Therefore, I think that it is only reasonable to conclude that the race is still wide open.

I might say, in connection with Mr. Nixon, that he is a close personal friend of Congressman Ford. They served together in the House of Representatives and were associated in the Chowder and Marching Society, the group of young republican congressmen founded by the Vice President back in 1947.

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

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WEDNESDAY A.M.
JULY 27, 1960

ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN, MINORITY LEADER,
UNITED STATES SENATE INTRODUCING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS - TUESDAY, JULY
26, - EVENING

Mr. Chairman:

One hundred years ago the Republican party met in this very city to nominate a great leader -- Abraham Lincoln. As President of a war-torn land, he was excoriated and pilloried. He was criticised and maligned. He was caricatured and cursed. But with humility, determination and firm resolve, he held the course. The Union was saved. The slaves were freed. The wounds were healed. The words aimed at him faded away. There remains and there will always remain the imperishable memory of a humble, firm and constant man with a deep sense of mission -- Abraham Lincoln.

Eight years ago our party met in this same city to nominate another great leader. He too has been criticised and lampooned. He too has been assailed and impugned. He too has been mocked and castigated.

When he came to leadership, a kind of moral fatigue had settled upon the land. The vitality of our faith in our own institutions had been weakened. Previous leaders had charged first down one extreme road and then another. Government had become defeatist. There developed a deep yearning to get the nation back on course.

To this vacuum he brought a new faith, a new simplicity and a fundamental political credo. The articles of his faith were simple enough to vex his critics and basic enough to keep him deeply enshrined in the hearts of his countryman.

First came his unremitting dedication to peace. With humility and constancy he pursued this goal. At great risk and with genuine sacrifice he journeyed to far places to let the warmth of his personality dissolve unfounded fears and doubts and persuade other peoples of our earnest desire to move steadily toward this golden goal of mankind. He knew that the alternative to

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8 PM
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1960

REMARKS OF REPRESENTATIVE JESSICA WEIS, NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN FROM NEW YORK STATE, INTRODUCING FORMER GOVERNOR THOMAS E. DEWEY.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention:

It is my great pleasure to appear before you as a Representative of the State of New York -- the most Republican State in the Union.

We of the Empire State are proud of the fact that the largest State has a Governor who is Republican, both United States Senators Republican, the largest Republican delegation in Congress, and both houses of our Legislature with large Republican majorities.

This was not always so. For 20 years, the Democrats controlled New York State until their monopoly was broken by the man I am about to introduce. For twelve years he was Governor of New York and his record of good government is one for which the people of our State shall always be grateful.

You all know him and revere him as our standard bearer in the nation in 1944 and in 1948. As one who has worked with him in party affairs over many years, it is a great honor to present one of the nation's leading statesmen -- Thomas E. Dewey!

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GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OREGON
TRAVIS CROSS, NEWS SECRETARY
July 27, 1960, CHICAGO
FOR RELEASE: AT POINT OF PROGRAM

THE NOMINATION ADDRESS
OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE
(Complete Text) X - JK2353

1960

#181

The White House is not for sale -- its lease is up for renewal.

And the American people are the landlords who will determine the tenants for the next four years.

Now again, our country has a man to match the momentous need. Now again, we call upon one who knows the awesome responsibility. He knows the titanic tensions that test our times. Again and again he has demonstrated courage in crisis from Caracas to the Kremlin. Fortunate are we that a man such as he is willing to rededicate his talents to the highest service of our land.

Never before has a Vice President been such a full participant in the making of national policy. Never before, has a Vice President so intimately shared in the shaping of major international decisions. He has known what it is to bear the full executive burden.

Yet he is one of us. Like so many of us, he owes unending gratitude to parents who nurtured him. And to a wife whose love and companionship have earned for them, and for us, the respect and affection of uncounted millions from Ghana to Warsaw. He has known hard times. He has known hard work. He has trod the path of peacemakers. But he will not surrender the hopes, the ambitions, the achievements of this nation. Nor will he apologize or express regrets for this country's policies of self-preservation.

At this hour when the world itself is half-slave and half-free the leadership in the White House is the beacon for free men and all who would be free.

May I present in nomination a Fighter for Freedom, a Pilgrim for Peace, the Vice President of the United States, the Honorable Richard M. Nixon.

EMERGENCY LAST MINUTE CALL FOR REPUBLICAN HELP

WASHINGTON DC 9

DEAR REPUBLICAN FRIEND

YOUR HELP IS URGENTLY NEEDED NOW TO HELP ASSURE ELECTION OF RICHARD M. NIXON AND HENRY CABOT LODGE THIS COMING MONTH. I KNOW THAT YOU ARE A REPUBLICAN WHO HAS SUPPORTED THE PARTY OUTSTANDINGLY IN THE PAST -- THIS IS WHY I AM ADDRESSING THIS EMERGENCY LAST-MINUTE APPEAL TO YOU. I ALSO KNOW THAT YOU HAVE PROBABLY ALREADY GIVEN AS MUCH MONEY TO THE PARTY AS YOU FEEL YOU CAN AFFORD TO GIVE. BUT WE ARE IN THE FINAL DAYS OF A GREAT POLITICAL BATTLE WHERE AN EXTRA EFFORT BY THE RANK AND FILE MEMBERS OF THE PARTY CAN MEAN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN VICTORY AND DEFEAT. THIS ELECTION WILL DECIDE HOW AMERICA DEALS WITH THE COMMUNISTIC THREAT IN THIS NUCLEAR AGE. THE FUTURE OF MANKIND LITERALLY HANGS IN THE BALANCE. THIS IS SURELY A TIME WHEN EVERY AMERICAN HAS A GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY TO DO EVERYTHING HE CAN TO HELP PRESERVE FREEDOM AT HOME AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. NIXON AND LODGE ARE FIGHTING THIS BATTLE AND CARRYING THE REPUBLICAN MESSAGE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WITH EVERY OUNCE OF ENERGY THEY POSSESS. THEY NEED AND DESERVE OUR MAXIMUM SUPPORT. THE ONE BEST WAY WE CAN SUPPORT THEM IS BY CONTRIBUTING AS MUCH ADDITIONAL MONEY AS WE CAN NOW TO FINANCE LAST-MINUTE TV APPEARANCES. MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT, THIS IS AN EMERGENCY. THE BATTLE WILL BE CLOSE BUT WE CAN WIN IF WE GET THE HELP WE NEED FROM YOU AND OTHERS WHO PERCEIVE THE DANGER IN A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY. ACCORDINGLY, I APPEAL TO YOU NOW TO MAKE ONE FINAL CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION TO HELP SWEEP REPUBLICANS TO VICTORY. I KNOW I CAN COUNT ON YOUR GENEROSITY AS I HAVE IN THE PAST. PLEASE AIRMAIL YOUR CHECK IN THE ENCLOSED POSTAGE-PAID ENVELOPE NOW BEFORE YOU FORGET. THANK YOU.

J CLIFFORD FOLGER CHAIRMAN REPUBLICAN NATIONAL FINANCE COMMITTEE.

GOLDWATER: MID-CENTURY CONSERVATIVE—No. 1.

Bureaucracy, Socialism Could Cost U.S. World Role, Goldwater Says

By EVERETT S. ALLEN
Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The F-104 jet Starfighter whistled down out of the blue from 40,000 feet, where it had been striking through upper space at twice the speed of sound. When it touched down on the runway, it was a blur of white and blue.

Barry Goldwater, 54, was in the cockpit. He was wearing a blue flight suit and a blue helmet. He was looking out of the cockpit at the runway below him.

He was smiling. He was looking at the runway below him. He was smiling. He was looking at the runway below him. He was smiling. He was looking at the runway below him.



SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER

GOLDWATER: MID-CENTURY CONSERVATIVE—No. 2.

A State Election With National Overtones—the 1958 Race in Arizona Was a Struggle of Left and Right

By EVERETT S. ALLEN
Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Barry Goldwater's campaign for re-election in 1958 had a national flavor because it constituted a symbolic conflict between the type of conservatism that has been the mainstay of the Republican Party since the 1920s and the type of liberalism that has been the mainstay of the Democratic Party since the 1930s.

To the Editor:

Arizona's Barry Goldwater, jet pilot, author and merchant, a Republican officeholder from a Democratic State, is assuming increasing status as the No. 1 spokesman for the conservative wing of the Republican Party. Recently, both Northern and Southern conservative demagogues within the GOP have discussed Goldwater as a possible candidate for either the presidency or the vice-presidency.

Everett S. Allen, Standard-Times staffer, was assigned to get the story of this man, who went from being a quiet businessman to a national figure, contrary to many so-called "modern" Republican ideas and, campaigning for "fundamental principles" and "conservative values," a "conservative" in an election which was to see many Republicans retired.

Allen talked with Goldwater, interviewed members of his Washington staff, studied congressional records of debates in which the senator's latest ideas, and read advance proofs of Goldwater's latest book, "The Alliance of a Conservative" (Viking Publishing Company), which will appear April 1.

The following series of articles is the result of this research. The Standard-Times will begin publication of this series on March 14 and in making it available to all daily newspapers in the United States, without charge, although you may make payment at your regular rates if you choose to do so. You are at liberty to publish all or any of the articles.

BASIS BREWER
Publisher

GOLDWATER: MID-CENTURY CONSERVATIVE—No. 3.

Goldwater Hits Labor 'Bossism'

By EVERETT S. ALLEN

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Organized "big labor" is the most powerful single force in the United States, including the Federal Government, even though only 31 percent of American workers belong to unions. This is the message of a new book by Barry Goldwater, principal Republican challenger for President Eisenhower.

Goldwater's principal charge is that labor has become a "bossism" in the United States. He is firmly convinced that this mathematical misnomer is merely the name for a system of control and oppression in the workplace, and in the process, the Marxist theory of legislative halls, to the detriment of the worker.

In March 1958, Marx appeared in the White House. In March 1958, Marx appeared in the White House. In March 1958, Marx appeared in the White House. In March 1958, Marx appeared in the White House.

Great Amounts Spent

"It has been suggested unions spent \$24,000,000 in the 1958 election campaign. This is a vast sum of money for a group of men who are supposed to be working for the good of the people. It is a vast sum of money for a group of men who are supposed to be working for the good of the people. It is a vast sum of money for a group of men who are supposed to be working for the good of the people.

"The record shows also that the unions have spent a great deal of money in the past. The record shows also that the unions have spent a great deal of money in the past. The record shows also that the unions have spent a great deal of money in the past. The record shows also that the unions have spent a great deal of money in the past.

Tuesday Not Republican

"It cannot be sufficiently emphasized that Marx was expelled from the White House. It cannot be sufficiently emphasized that Marx was expelled from the White House. It cannot be sufficiently emphasized that Marx was expelled from the White House. It cannot be sufficiently emphasized that Marx was expelled from the White House.

"The Marxist premise of class war, despite all efforts, is that the only way to achieve a better world is through the use of force. The Marxist premise of class war, despite all efforts, is that the only way to achieve a better world is through the use of force. The Marxist premise of class war, despite all efforts, is that the only way to achieve a better world is through the use of force.

